



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Work in the South Atlantic States.

By J. J. Hall.

I have been quite busy in our great cause since my last report. On my return from Mohonk Lake I made a brief stay in Norfolk, Va., and had the pleasure of making an address there and seeing several prominent citizens planning for a convention which we desire to hold some time this fall. Having spent eleven years in pastoral work in Norfolk, we feel very much at home there, and hope to see such a peace gathering that will reflect credit upon the great State of Virginia. We desire to hold one in Richmond, also, and already have the assurance of the hearty support of the friends of peace in that great city. We feel sure that "the Old Dominion" will come to the front in this movement, and that many of her sons and daughters will yet be as illustrious for the world's peace as ever her heroes of the past were for success on the fields of battle.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I went from Norfolk, Va., to Red Springs, N. C., to attend the commencement of the academy there, and listened to a stirring address by the Hon. James A. McDonald, of Toronto. It was a pleasure to have passed at the annual meeting of the Scottish-American Society resolutions favoring universal arbitration. I was still among former friends, and, having drafted and presented the resolutions, I appreciated very much the heartiness of their reception. Let the Scotch-Americans all through the United States and Canada take hold of this movement with real earnestness, and it will surely hasten the coming of that day when war shall be no more.

We are glad to report that Mr. John D. Berry, of Raleigh, N. C., has accepted the office of secretary of the State Peace Society, and will cheerfully answer any questions relating to the work and render any aid within his power. The writer also will be pleased to arrange for any addresses or services in the old North State. We appeal to our friends in North Carolina to line up in a practical way in this work.

IN FLORIDA.

Your director of the work in the South Atlantic States took advantage of a special rate from Atlanta so as to get an entrance for our great cause in the beautiful State of Florida. Dr. Claude W. Duke, pastor of the first Baptist Church, extended us a hearty welcome to his pulpit, and on Sunday, June 22, we gave our first message there on "The Prince of Peace." The people heard us gladly, and the pastor insisted upon another talk at night. We shall always appreciate the kindness of Dr. Duke, and several of his members joined the American Peace Society. We made a hurried trip from there to Arcadia; gave another address and received a few more members. On the night following we spoke at Gardner, and while at Jacksonville got in touch with some who will yet be of great service to the cause. The papers were kindly disposed to us and promised us any help possible for future work. As Florida receives very many visitors from the North, we wish that late in the fall the North and South might in this beautiful State clasp hands for universal peace.

IN ATLANTA.

We are glad to say that in membership Atlanta has passed the one hundredth mark. With the many commencements, June has been a busy month here; some twenty new names have been enrolled, and the list would show not a few of our leading citizens. But we are only at the beginning of things. There is much land yet to be possessed. We gave an address before the Ministers' Conference on "What Should Be the Attitude of the Church to the World-wide Peace Movement?" We have been earnestly invited to publish the same.

We join in hope and prayer for the speedy and complete recovery to health of our beloved Secretary, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, and rejoice in fellowship with the friends of peace wherever their lot is cast.

Peace Meetings of the International Council of Women.

By Andrea Hofer Proudfoot.

One of the most important opportunities offered thus far by the current year for measuring and for increasing the growth of peace sentiment in the world was offered by the twelve days' session of the Executive Board of the International Council of Women during the last days of May. The sessions were of uncommon importance, being held to prepare for the great Council Quinquennial, which will be held in Rome in May, 1914.

The countries represented at all the meetings of the peace sections were the United States, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, The Netherlands, Tasmania, New South Wales, France, Austria, Hungary, Norway, and Belgium. Sweden, Italy, and Russia asked that their delegates should be received as "hearers" only, while Bulgaria, Servia, and Japan sent letters expressing their views on the propositions that had been sent out by the convener months prior to the meeting.

The Peace Department held a practically all-day meeting on May 20, was in session four hours each day May 21 and 22, and half that time on May 27 and May 31.

This is at once the most important and difficult department of Council work, for European women, although not generally enfranchised, are more conversant with the politics of their respective countries, more affected by the political parties to which their families belong, and altogether more involved in the political tangles of militarism than are American women.

Moreover, the foreign relations of many European countries are at the present time very sensitive. In their discussion of important propositions which might affect such relations, the women of this committee showed a political knowledge, an adroitness and a delicacy which proved them not unfit for political life; but better than all this and more promising than their keen appreciation of the awful economic waste of war was their staunch allegiance to the moral principles involved in their opposition to militarism.

After a week of indefatigable committee work, the convener was able to present to the executive a strong program for the coming year, and by Mrs. May Wright Sewall's skillful presentation of them some strong resolutions, which (if passed at Rome) imply a still more active propaganda thereafter, were accepted by almost unanimous vote of the executive for the agenda of the meeting at Rome.

The most important of these I insert at the close of this report, for their passage at Rome next May will be aided if peace workers everywhere will now or at any time before May 1, 1914, take the trouble to write an indorsement of these propositions, sending their letters of support and approval either to the Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the International Council, to Dr. Alice Solomon, its Secretary (Neu Ansbacher St., 7 Berlin W. 50), or to Mrs. May Wright Sewall, convener of the committee.

Other resolutions having the quite or almost unanimous support of the Peace Department were rejected by the executive, but notwithstanding it was the feeling of all present that this section had scored an unprecedented success not only in business sessions, but in the evening public meeting held in the Doopsgezinde Kerk (Baptist Church), which was packed. The Hague public had been notified of the absence of the Baroness von Suttner, but this disappointment apparently diminished neither the size nor the enthusiasm of the audience, which was larger by several hundred than that convened for any other meeting in support of a council propaganda.

On this evening addresses of great diversity, but of equal merit were delivered by Frau Hainisch, President of the Austrian Council, speaking instead of the Baroness von Suttner; Mlle. La Fontaine, of Belgium; Mrs. Courtice, of Canada; Madame Zipernowsky, of Hungary; Frau Anker, of Norway, and Mme. Jules Siegfried. Mrs. May Wright Sewall presided, and in her closing address bound into one harmonious argument and appeal all of the addresses of the evening. The official Board of the Peace Society of The Netherlands, which had been in session that day, were in attendance and were moved to share the tremendous enthusiasm of the audience.

A critical question is still before the International Council. Will the National Council of Italy provide for a public meeting for peace and arbitration in the great Congress which it is arranging for Rome in May, 1914?

It is confidently believed by Council workers that the unexpected work accomplished by the Peace Section at The Hague paves the way for equal success at Rome.

The resolutions which were adopted are as follows:

(1) *a.* That the International Council be asked to express its sympathy with the principle that the governments pledge themselves to try mediation, even where vital interests are involved in international conflicts, and that the Council be further asked to have this principle discussed at the next quinquennial meeting.

b. Should this motion be adopted by the Council, the Executive Committee proposes that the International Council of Women shall make an appeal to the different governments to adopt this principle in international conflicts.

(2) That the International Council of Women protests vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, contrary to international law. The Council sees in this one more reason for supporting with all its force the efforts made to establish peace and arbitration among the nations.

(3) That the International Council of Women shall appeal to the Hague Conference to consider how a more effective international protection of women may be secured which will prevent the continuance of the horrible violation of womanhood that attends all wars.

The Program for the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace.

The international conference for the consideration of the commemoration of the first century of peace between the United States and the British Empire has submitted its report to the national body from which its delegations derive their authority. The report reads as follows:

1. Platform.

The central idea for consideration is not only a program for the celebration of one hundred years of peace, but a statement of purposes for the perpetuation of peace.

2. International monuments, possibly of identical design.

(a) To be erected in Great Britain, the United States, and their dominions and possessions beyond the seas.

(b) The committee to request their respective governments to defray the cost of these monuments, or that the cost be defrayed in part from public funds or by private subscriptions.

(c) The foundation stones to be laid on the selected day, if possible, by His Majesty the King in Great Britain and by the President in the United States, and by their representatives in their respective dominions and possessions overseas.

(d) In view of the good relations prevailing between the American and British peoples and other nations, all foreign governments should be cordially invited to honor the more important of these occasions by an official representation.

(e) That at the time fixed for laying the foundation stones there should be a stoppage of five minutes from work throughout all the countries interested, to be occupied, where a public gathering or other assemblage is practicable, by the reading of the agreed inscription on international monuments.

(f) At the time fixed, as stated, the work in all schools to be stopped, appropriate addresses to be delivered, and the two national anthems to be sung, followed by a half holiday.

(g) A subcommittee should be appointed to ascertain what dates, arrangements, etc., are in the minds of the several countries, with power to determine them and to make them generally known. This duty to be assigned to any international committee which may be appointed to carry out the objects of the joint celebration.

3. Educational features of the celebration.

An organized endeavor should be made in British-American countries to promote, by well-considered methods, the growth of these feelings of mutual respect and good will which already happily exist. This might include:

(a) The endowment of chairs of British-American history with special reference to the peaceful progress and relations of the two peoples and based upon the principle of an interchange of professors, and the endowment of traveling scholarships to enable journalists and